

CELEBRATED CASE.

Adventurers Confined in an Ohio Insane Asylum.

ANTICS OF A VERY QUEER PAIR

A Mother and Daughter who Have Been Giving Police of the Large Cities a Very Busy Time—The Daughter Now in the Toledo Asylum—She Protests That Her Detention is Illegal.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 4.—Marie Cicotte, with many aliases, known to the police of Chicago, Cincinnati, Omaha and a score of other cities, has been sent to the asylum for insane at Toledo. Even that does not solve the problem for the people of Toledo, who have been trying for a year to discover some way to get rid of this troublesome person and her mother, who is equally troublesome. She refuses to obey any of the rules of the institution, claiming that she is not a resident of the state, and therefore cannot be legally confined in an Ohio asylum. Many attorneys declare she is right in this. She was adjudged to be of sound mind by a court which examined as to her sanity, but was later acquitted by a jury on a criminal charge on the ground that she was insane. She was then conveyed to the insane asylum.

Her criminal trial was brought about by reason of an indictment from the grand jury on the charge of perjury. She refused to have an attorney, or to have anything to do with Ashton H. Goldham, after the common pleas judge had appointed him to defend her. She simply declared the proceedings illegal, and rested, she said, on her constitutional rights. She is well read in law and claims to have been admitted to practice in California.

Her lawyer, thinking there was no possibility of acquittal on normal grounds, made the plea of insanity. Marie laughed this to scorn, but the jury so found, much to her chagrin. She had to be carried by main strength into the court several times, kicking and screaming, but she went to the asylum peacefully. She had scarcely arrived there before she began to cause Superintendent Tobey all sorts of trouble, refusing to obey the rules, because she was not a resident of Ohio.

Recently she kept the city council and board of aldermen in this city in session fourteen nights in an attempt to oust Workhouse Superintendent Beckwith and wife, who she declared attempted to murder and did rob her while she and her mother were confined there as a result of little trouble in Fremont, Ohio. She lost the case after examining many witnesses, and pitting herself against some of Toledo's best attorneys. Then she sued the town of Toledo and many officials for damages in the sum of \$450,000. She brought similar suits against the city of Fremont and its citizens and officials. She drew all the papers herself, and they were practically without flaw. In these cases also she also failed.

The identity of these women is somewhat in doubt. As far as can be ascertained their family name is Wilson, and they are natives of Indianapolis. They passed here at first as Madame Wilson and daughter. Some of their aliases under which they are natives of Indianapolis, Ind., are Mary Dough, Marie Cicotte Wilson, Marie Ott, Mrs. Ott, Marie Cicotte, Mrs. Wilson and her niece. The younger one of the two supposed to have been at one time married to a Detroit man named Edward Cicotte, but Peter M. Burroughs, a diamond broker of Cincinnati, and F. M. C. Wilson, who is a woman, says he has best of proof that the young woman did not marry Cicotte, but that she infatuated him after he had fallen heir to \$7,000, got most of the money, then shook him, so he was obliged to take a job breaking on a freight train.

Marie has a brother named John Wilson, of Indianapolis, and an aunt named Mrs. Joseph Stake. Marie is said to have left Indianapolis about fifteen years ago, after her first sensational adventure.

Peter Burroughs, who now lives with his wife and mother at Fremont, Ohio, says the younger woman attempted to take his life in San Francisco. Marie set up a claim that she had married Burroughs on February 4, 1884; but on August 22 of the following year she brought suit against him for \$50,000 for breach of promise. This suit was brought at Los Angeles, Cal., when Burroughs was a wealthy diamond broker and jeweler. October 18, 1895, Marie appeared before the superior court in California, and finding Burroughs there in person declared he was not Burroughs, but a man who looked like him.

At Omaha, in February, 1896, she was arrested for entering the jewelry store of C. W. Reynolds, where Burroughs was selling goods, and taken before the court on a charge of being a professional blackmailer; also for assault and battery; the mother was included in these charges. Before the judge she displayed a wonderful knowledge of law, but was not permitted to handle her own case. An injunction was afterwards served on her, preventing her from entering Reynolds' place of business, but they paid no heed to the injunction, and were rearrested. They were let go for a day on their own recognizance, and they immediately locked themselves up in the Hotel Textile for two days, and the officer was obliged to break down the door. As it flew open Marie struck the officer with the head with a water pitcher, stunning him, and the mother tore open his clothing, inflicting a most dastardly outrage upon his person, as a result of which he nearly died.

In February, 1897, they were in a Chicago department store when they suddenly set up a cry that they had been robbed of \$15 in money and over \$1,000 worth of diamonds. They accused one of the girls, but she was searched, and nothing was found. Chief Kiple pronounced the story of the robbery a fake. In Chicago at the Auditorium Annex, they were given a room temporarily and being arrested, and went from the sixth floor over the top of the building, and down on the other side, where they were rearrested.

While in Cincinnati they made a claim to having been robbed of \$1,500 worth of diamonds. They were arrested and charged with loitering and blackmailing and each was held with thirty days' imprisonment. They were released before their terms expired. Burroughs, who was then in Cincinnati, had them arrested for perjury. Marie having sworn she was his wife. When in court Marie threw herself on the floor, wept, cursed and swore. Both women were held by the Hamilton county grand jury.

While in jail at Cincinnati they refused nourishment for four days, and Marie refrained from eating for eleven days while in the Toledo workhouse, where food was finally forced into the mouth in the court on occasions while in the courts at Cincinnati the woman fought like a tigress.

The Easy Food

Easy to Buy, Easy to Cook, Easy to Eat, Easy to Digest.

Quaker Oats

At all grocers in 2-lb. pkgs. only

ly superintendent of the L. B. & W. Co., was killed in a wreck a few years ago.

Peter Burroughs says: "The women evidently thought I was an easy mark and had a little money. I have had to invoke the aid of the authorities for protection against them in Cincinnati, San Jose, Los Angeles, Omaha and elsewhere. In Omaha they broke up a theater one night and nearly cleaned out a couple of restaurants. They have worried me with breach of promise suits, threatened and tried to kill me, and made fools of many people. I think they are the most dangerous women in America to-day. They make their boasts that they can get away with any court, judge or man that ever lived, and they have usually succeeded in doing so."

The women appear to have an abundance of money and wear Parisian and London outfits.

MARTINSBURG'S CELEBRATION

Of the Fourth—Some Old-Fashioned Features Observed.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 4.—The biggest demonstration in years was held here in honor of the Fourth. The feature of the exercises in the morning was the bicycle parade. The wheels were all decorated with national colors, presenting a beautiful sight. About a dozen prizes were distributed among the wheelmen. In the afternoon there was a big parade in which the firemen, secret orders, cavalrymen and a number of bands took part, a trades display in which all the leading merchants and manufacturers were represented by floats. Captain W. B. Colson was chief marshal. The procession disbanded at the public square, where appropriate ceremonies were held. U. S. G. Pitzer read the Declaration of Independence, and Newton D. Baker, of Cleveland, O., the orator of the day, delivered an address. The national anthem was sung by a chorus. Rev. Charles S. Trump pronounced the benediction. At night there was a grand display of fireworks.

Suit Against a Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 3.—The Kentucky National Bank to-day filed in the United States clerk's office at Indianapolis a suit against the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company and its successors, the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company and others, asking for a receiver.

Col. St. John Boyle represented the bank. The complaint alleges that the recent organization of the "Monon" Railroad Company was brought about for the purpose of preventing the collection or enforcement of the guarantee of \$600,000 of Beattysville bonds, and that the decree of sale was obtained by a fraudulent agreement, for the purpose of cutting out the debts held by these guarantee bondholders, and that the United States circuit court at Indianapolis was deceived and misled in granting the decree.

Peace in Samoa.

APIA, Samoa Islands, June 28.—Via Auckland, N. Z., July 3.—The Matafau chiefs met the Maitaitaiti chiefs yesterday on board the United States transport in the presence of the international commissioners, shook hands and made peace. Peace is therefore finally assured between the chieftains and their followers, and both factions have returned to their villages on friendly terms, awaiting action by the powers. In the meantime the government is vested in the three consuls, two of whom are in all cases where unanimity is not required by the treaty. This arrangement is acceptable to all parties.

Presided Over Guitan's Trial.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Judge Walter S. Cox, justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, to-day tendered his resignation to the President and the President has accepted it. Justice Cox has been on the bench for more than twenty years and his determination to resign was prompted by his age, which exceeds seventy-two years. He presided at the trial of Guitan, the assassin of President Garfield.

Invited to "Old Home Day."

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Senator Chandler to-day called upon the President in behalf of the governor of New Hampshire, to invite the President to visit that state during the latter part of September, and participate in the celebration of "Old Home Day." The President, while expressing interest in the proposed celebration, is doubtful as to his ability to be present. He did not, however, positively decline.

Murdered and Robbed.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., July 3.—Two young merchants, J. M. Rogers and Clinton D. Windfield, were murdered in their place of business at Camp Verde last night. Two masked men entered the store and ordered Rogers and Windfield to throw up their hands. They followed this with a volley of shots, killing both merchants. The shooting attracted neighbors, and the robbers fled without getting at the safe, which contained a large sum of money.

Washington Lectures in London.

LONDON, July 3.—Booker T. Washington, the colored founder and principal of the Normal Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., lectured to-day in Essex hall, London, on "The Negro Problem in America." The chair was taken by Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador, who introduced the lecturer.

Poisoned Ice Cream.

ASHTABULA, O., July 3.—Twenty-five guests who partook of ice cream at a wedding feast in Ashtabula, this city, Sunday, were taken sick. Most of the patients are recovering, but to-day Mrs. Enos Morgan, at whose home the wedding feast was served, died from the effects of the poisoning. It is claimed the milk from which the cream was made had been allowed to stand too long.

Spain's Greatest Need.

M. R. P. Oliva, of Barcelona, Spain, spends his winters at Aiken, S. C. Weak nerves had caused severe pains in the back of his head. On using Electric Bitters, America's greatest Blood and Nerve Remedy, all pain soon left him. He says this grand medicine is what his country needs. All America knows that it cures liver and kidney trouble, purifies the blood, tones up the stomach, strengthens the nerves, puts vim, vigor and new life into every muscle, nerve and organ of the body. If weak, tired or ailing you need it. Every bottle guaranteed, only 50 cents. Sold by Logan Drug Co., druggists.

COMMON SENSE

On the Philippine Question, Showing How Aguinaldo Differs From Washington.

S. H. Gray in New York Journal: While the Congress but lately adjourned was an important one from a historical point of view, and justly celebrated for its patriotism on account of the practical unanimity with which regard of party lines, it reflected the wishes of the people and supported the administration during the trying times of an international war, yet the coming Congress of the United States will also have questions of momentous importance to consider. Paramount among these is the Philippine problem—namely, the settlement of questions concerning the future government of those islands on the other side of the globe lately acquired by us from Spain.

The question of the desirability of the acquisition of territory so remote from us is one on which men honestly differ, and neither of the great political parties can be considered unit on either side of the proposition. Whether or not we should keep the Philippines is a question calling for calm and careful judgment, and developments of the future will settle the question; but that we have the right to possess the islands admits of no argument. This, it seems, is so plain a proposition that even the most rabid "anti-imperialist" not shackled with party bias and looking to selfish ends will grant its correctness.

Our war with Spain, a power that had owned and governed those far-away possessions for many years, a fact admitted and recognized by all the governments of the world. By a fortune of war we call it, Dewey was compelled to turn into the bay of Manila and engage the Spanish fleet in order to secure refuge for his war ships, a plan so admirably executed as to command the admiration of the world, and in the subsequent events there proved himself no less a diplomat than a fighter.

Also, after the declaration of war, prompt measures were at once taken in this country to carry the war into Cuba and Porto Rico, and the short campaign of our land and naval forces was the wonder of the world, and wrote another brilliant page in the history of America's military achievements.

The weekly sentimentalists who are shedding tears and decrying the position assumed by us in the Philippines are subjects for commiseration, and those who insist upon a comparison between Aguinaldo and George Washington have either an ignorant or debased opinion of George Washington.

Spain having the title to the islands, we could only treat with her, and her alone, and now, by virtue of her enforced surrender and our voluntary and accepted proffer of twenty millions of dollars the title of the group of islands became vested in us.

Immediately that our government took possession of the islands, its rights were disputed by those who never gained possession of them by right of conquest, purchase or in any other manner. Our acquisition of the territory was in accordance with the recognized rules of civilization, and our doing so, they say, is a violation of the authority of our government should be treated as a similar revolt was at one time treated in the United States.

Maudlin spluttering will, of course, occur, and fearful eloquence be expended in behalf of Aguinaldo and his followers, and the awfulness of our "crime" will be held up before the eyes of the people. However, the "weeping willows" should not lose sight of the fact that at the present time it is not a question of what our future policy will be.

The pertinent question is the putting down of a horde of savage and half-civilized rebels, led on by the cupidity of one man, who never for one moment before he fired on our soldiers stopped to inquire what we would be willing to do in the way of good government for them in the future. He might be excused for not appreciating fully the blessings of civilized government, they never having come under his observation, but we in this country should not chance ourselves on his level in having that policy in the Philippines will result in anything but the betterment of the inhabitants of those islands.

Now as to Aguinaldo and George Washington. A man capable of including his regiment to massacre its officers in order that he might command is not to be compared for a moment to the great American patriot, a man who beheads some of his followers for suggesting the advisability of surrender will never be regarded by civilized nations as a man whose name is worthy to be written on the same page of history as the name of the immortal Virginian, and a man capable of such acts is not to be intrusted with the management of an Indian territory. In fact, his actions justify our government even if it was not originally our intention, in holding the Philippines until they manifest their ability to rule as civilized nations want them to rule.

Read what Colonel Alexander Hawkins, of the Tenth Pennsylvania, says of the immortal patriot: "The Philippines are mired with the superstition of centuries, and ungrateful and unreliable in the superlative degree. Their highest ambition is cock-fighting. Duplicity and vindictiveness are paramount features in their character."

Imagine a horde of that kind let loose upon the world to rule themselves, and bring to their homes the blessings of civilization! Our course with them, we regret to say, has been made necessary by their own actions, but it is one of those thousands of instances in the history of the world where civilization and humanity had to be preceded by the sword.

History will justify the past, present and future course of the American nation in the Philippine problem, and the time will come when education and all the benign influences of a civilized government will bring the Filipinos to that condition when they will rise up and call us blessed. When that time arrives the true love sentimentalists who are now in vogue with agitators will be looking around for excuses to justify their present narrow and unpatriotic course.

Peace in the Philippines.

Peace in the Philippines is bound to prove profitable to all concerned. Warring conditions, whether they be in the Philippines or in the human stomach, are equally disastrous. If your stomach has rebelled, there is one authority that will quickly subdue it. It is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and it cures constipation, indigestion, nervousness and dyspepsia. See that a private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

Disastrous Bush Fires.

QUEBEC, July 3.—Bush fires have been very disastrous in the province during the last two days. At Grande Mere where immense pulp works are owned principally by General Russell A. Alger the chip conveyor was destroyed as were also some cars of coal belonging to the lower Laurentian railway and some telegraph poles. The damage cannot at present be ascertained. The town of Garthby has been entirely destroyed and 400 people were rendered homeless. The loss is \$80,000 there, with little insurance. The village of Mitchell, on the Inter-colonial railway, burning, but will probably be partly saved.

Special Rates to Detroit.

The Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling Railway will make special low round trip rates to Detroit, July 3, 4, 5 and 6. Long limit and special advantages. For particulars apply at City Ticket Office.

WHEELING WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Weekly Change of Quotations in all Lines of Local Trade. Office of the Intelligencer, Wheeling, July 4.

Provisions.—Flour—Fancy roller mill winter wheat, wood at \$3.85 per barrel; paper at \$3.65 per barrel; spring wheat, Minn. neba, \$4.40 in cotton sacks; Galaxy, barrel, \$4.30 in paper sacks; Galaxy, \$4.20 in paper sacks; \$4.40 per barrel; Gold Coin flour, \$4.45 in cotton, or \$4.15 in paper; Loyal 44 paper, \$3.65; Reliance, \$4.15 in wood; \$3.25 in paper; Pillsbury \$4.15 in paper; \$4.35 in cotton and wood.

Syrups—Choice sugar syrups, 27c; Fancy drips 23c; Silver drips 15c; New Orleans molasses, choice new crop, 18c; prime 30c; fair, 25c; mixed good, New Orleans, 25c; bakers' good, 18c.

Provisions—Large S. C. hams, 95c; medium hams 10c; small hams 10 1/2c; S. C. breakfast bacon 7 1/2c; shoulders 6c; sides, 5 1/2c; ordinary beef, 15c; ham dried beef 16 1/2c; knuckles 16 1/2c; family mess pork, 5-pound pieces, \$3.50; bean pork, blis, \$3.00.

Lard—Pure refined lard, tierce 5 1/2c; 50-lb. tins, 5 1/2c; the advance for smaller packages is as follows: 50-lb. tins 4 1/2c over tierce; fancy tins 4 1/2c; 20-lb. tins 4 1/2c; 10-lb. tins, 4 1/2c; 5-lb. tins 4 1/2c; 3-lb. tins 4 1/2c.

Sugars—Cuttoff, 6 1/2c; cubes, 5 1/2c; powdered, 5 1/2c; granulated standard 5 1/2c; American A 5 1/2c; standard fine granulated, 5 1/2c; standard confectioners' A 5 1/2c; Colombia A 5 1/2c; standard Windsor 5 1/2c; C 4 1/2c; fruit sugar, 4 1/2c; extra C 4 1/2c; fruit sugar, 4 1/2c.

Coffee—Green coffee, fancy Golden Rio, 15c; fancy green 15c; choice green 14 1/2c; roasting grades 10 1/2c; Java 10 1/2c; roasted in packages, Arrow 10 1/2c; Panhandle, 10 1/2c; Arbuckle & Co.'s roasted 10 1/2c; Lion, 9 1/2c; bulk roasted 9c; Government Java roasted 9c; Mocha Java 9c; A grade Rio 8c.

Tea—Young Hyson, per lb., 30c; Gunpowder, 30c; Imperial, 40c; Japan, 28c; Oolong, 27c; Sou-chang, 27c.

Candies—Star full weight, 75c; Parsifine, per lb., 94c; Electric Light, per lb., 8c.

Vinegar—Choice elder 12 1/2c per gallon; standard city brands 10 1/2c per gallon; country, 13 1/2c per gallon, as to quality.

Cheese—Full cream 9 1/2c; Sweetzer 11 1/2c; Limburger 12 1/2c; factory 11 1/2c.

Fish—No. 2 mackerel, 100 fish, 75 lbs., \$7.50; No. 2 extra mackerel, tubs, 50 fish, \$5.00; new, 100 fish, \$12.00; No. 2, 50 fish, \$11.00; No. 3 small \$4.00 for 100 fish; No. 3 large 100 fish, \$5.00.

Seeds—Timothy 1 1/2c 50 per bushel; clover, small, 1 1/2c 50 per bushel; alfalfa, 1 1/2c 50 per bushel; extra, per bbl., \$1.25; dairy, fine, five-bushel sacks, 1 1/2c per bushel.

Seed Corn—11c per lb. Wooden ware—No. 1 tubs \$6.00; No. 2, \$5.00; No. 3, \$4.00; 2-hoop pails \$1.25; 3-hoop, \$1.50; single washboards \$1.00; double do., \$2.50; fine crimped double do., \$2.75; single do., \$2.25.

Fruits and Produce.

(Quotations by Parker & Co.) Butter—Creamery, 1-lb. prints, fancy 20c; tub, 16 1/2c; country, choice, per lb., 12 1/2c; country, fair, 8 1/2c.

Eggs—Firm; fresh in case 13c per dozen. Fruits—Gooseberries, \$2.25 per bushel. Raspberries, \$3.75 per crate. Green apples \$3.00 per bushel.

Poultry—Old roaster, 8c per pound; spring chickens, 15c per pound; hens, 9c per pound. Tropical Fruits—Lemons, fancy \$3.50; \$4.00. Oranges, California, \$5.00; Sicily \$4.50. Bananas, 1 1/2c 50 per bushel.

Vegetables—Native onions 10c per bushel. Cucumbers, 25c per dozen. Radishes 10c per dozen; green onions, 12 1/2c per dozen; rhubarb 15c. New potatoes, \$2.00 25c. Cabbage, 75c per 100.

Miscellaneous.

Roots and Barks—Ginseng, dry, per lb., \$1.50; some in market; sassafras, per lb., 30c; myrtle, per lb., 30c; Seneca snake root, per lb., free of pot, 30c; West Virginia snake root, per lb., 25c; pink root, per lb., fine, 20c; elm bark, per lb., 7c; wild cherry bark, per lb., 8 1/2c.

Beans—Prime new hand-picked, medium, \$1.30; prime new hand-picked small, \$1.30. Wool—Fine washed 24 1/2c; one-third off for unwashed; one-fourth off for unwashed; medium unwashed 18 1/2c; medium washed 25c.

Wheeling Live Stock Market.

(Quotations by Goodhue & Co.) Cattle—Extra, 1,000 to 1,200, \$4.75; 500 to 1,000, \$4.50; 1,000 to 1,200, \$4.75; 500 to 1,000, \$4.50; fair, 700 to 800, \$4.00; 400 to 500, \$3.50; 200 to 300, \$3.00; 100 to 200, \$2.50; 50 to 100, \$2.00; 25 to 50, \$1.50; 10 to 25, \$1.00; 5 to 10, \$0.75; 2 to 5, \$0.50; 1 to 2, \$0.25.

Sheep—Extra, 1,000 to 1,200, \$3.75; 500 to 1,000, \$3.50; 1,000 to 1,200, \$3.75; 500 to 1,000, \$3.50; fair, 700 to 800, \$3.00; 400 to 500, \$2.50; 200 to 300, \$2.00; 100 to 200, \$1.50; 50 to 100, \$1.00; 25 to 50, \$0.75; 10 to 25, \$0.50; 5 to 10, \$0.25; 2 to 5, \$0.10; 1 to 2, \$0.05.

Live Stock.

UNION STOCK YARDS.

CLAREMONT.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 3.

Swine—Arrivals this week were 12,233 head. The receipts are nearly 2,000 head more than they were last week. Trade is not active, but prices are firm at nearly the same figures as last week, except for good light far western hogs, which are a shade higher than they were last week, selling at \$4.50 44 55 per 100 pounds gross. Lightweights from nearer points \$4.10 44 20, and firm at last week's prices: \$4.00 44 10 for heavies, which are dull and called for by few buyers; light pigs \$3.60 44 35, and roughs \$3.00 44 30 per 100 pounds gross.

Sheep and Lambs—Old sheep are strong and unchanged at last week's prices, 2 1/2c 44 4c, and extra a shade higher; common to good lambs 4 1/2c; prime 6 1/2c. The receipts consist of 28 head, mostly of common light lambs, with prices off 1/4c, and shippers are advised against shipping such here.

Calves—Prices were off 1/4c and trade not active, owing to the warm weather. Prices 4 1/2c 44 6c.

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The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Failing or

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